



Leyland Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Chief Sanitary Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1952

C O N T E N T S.

	<u>Page</u>
<u>REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.</u>	1 - 25
Introduction	2 - 3
Statistics of the Area	4
Vital Statistics	5 - 9
Tuberculosis	9 - 11
General Provisions of Health Services in Area	11 - 13
Infectious Diseases	14 - 15
Food	16 - 18
Water Supply	19 - 20
Drainage and Sewerage	21
Private Streets; Schools	21 - 22
Housing	23
Factories and Workshops	23 - 24
New Town Development; New Legislation	25
<u>REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.</u>	26 - 45
Introduction	26
Visits	27
Housing	28 - 30
Rodent Control	31
Drainage and Sewerage; Infectious Disease	32
Shops	33
Food	33 - 34
Public Cleansing and Salvage	35 - 43
Lethal Chamber; Pet Animals Act	44
Petroleum Regulations	45



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29731264>

LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

—ooOoo—

1952/53

Chairman of the Council :-

Councillor F. MARSDEN

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :-

Councillor Dr. W. M. FOTHERINGHAM

Members :-

Councillor J. E. BOULTON.

Councillor J. B. HAIGH.

Councillor A. E. LAVENDER.

Councillor J. MILLER (2).

Councillor A. B. CHURCH.

Councillor Mrs. R. B. KELLEY, J.P.

Councillor F. MARSDEN.

Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., ChB., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also
Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4.
Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health
to the Longridge and Withnell Urban District Councils and
to Preston Rural District Council.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

G. WALSH, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
also Cleansing Superintendent,
Petroleum Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

F. R. SMITH, M.S.I.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND. Lancs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council of the
Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting
the Annual Report on the health of Leyland during the year ended
31st December, 1952.

Births

The number of registered live births assignable to the area during the year under review was 230, being an increase of 3 over the previous year. The Birth Rate rose slightly from 15.5 in 1951 to 15.6 in 1952. The corresponding figures for England and Wales as a whole are 15.5 to 15.3.

Infant Deaths

The number of infants who died before reaching the age of 1 year was 6 as compared with 5 the previous year. The causes of such deaths are given in the body of the report. The infant mortality rate is, however, lower than that for England and Wales as a whole.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no deaths arising from diseases or accidents of pregnancy or childbirth.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

There were five deaths from tuberculosis in 1952 as compared with 4 in 1951.

Total Deaths

The total number of deaths assignable to the district for the year 1952 from all causes amounts to 159 as compared with 177 in 1951. The crude death rate has dropped from 12.1 to 10.8 per 1000 population. The corresponding figures for England and Wales as a whole are 12.5 to 11.3.

Infectious Disease.

During the year 1952 the number of cases of infectious diseases was 401 as compared with 302 in the previous year. The number of cases of scarlet fever increased from 16 to 86. Further details of this outbreak are given in the body of the report.

In conclusion I should like once again to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the kind consideration shown to me at all times. My thanks are also due to the Officers of the Council for their willing co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER.

August, 1953.

Physical Features of the Area.

The physical and geological features of the area, which have been described in previous reports, remain substantially the same.

Statistics of the Area.

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Census 1931)	10,575
Population (Preliminary Census 1951)	14,722
Registrar General's estimate of Home Population (Mid 1952)	14,780
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	2,990
Number of inhabited houses (Ratebook 1952)	4,657
Rateable Value 1951/52	£92,200
Sum represented by a penny rate. 1951/52.	£361

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District.

There have been no changes worthy of comment in the Social Conditions and Amenities of the Area. Plans are afoot, however, such as the "overspill" scheme, which when they are fulfilled will doubtless have an effect on the social conditions of the area.

Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births -

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	113	110	223
Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	3	7
Total	...	...	...	117	113	230
Birth Rate per 1,000 Population ...				15.6		

Still Births -

Legitimate	...	...	...	2	5	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	2	5	7

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 30.

Table of Vital Statistics.
Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1952	230	15.6	159	10.8	7	30
" 1951	227	15.5	177	12.1	7	30
" 1950	239	16.2	194	13.2	8	32
" 1949	224	15.4	159	10.9	3	13
" 1948	257	17.7	133	9.1	8	30
" 1947	314	21.7	146	10.1	3	9
Average 5 yrs 1947 - 1951	252	17.3	162	11.1	6	23

The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as "crude" rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 0.97 and 1.14 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate 15.1 per 1,000/Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate 12.3 " " "

Table of Vital Statistics.
Maternal and Infant Mortality.

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality.			
			Total Under 1 year		Neo-Natal Under 4 weeks	
	No. of deaths Registered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births.	No. of deaths Registered.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Registered.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births.
Year 1952	Nil	Nil	6	26	5	22
" 1951	Nil	Nil	5	22	2	9
" 1950	1	4.05	2	8	2	8
" 1949	Nil	Nil	9	40	*	
" 1948	Nil	Nil	9	35	*	
" 1947	Nil	Nil	20	63	*	
Average 5 yrs 1947 - 1951	-	0.8	9	36	*	

* The neo-natal figures are available only from 1950.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality.
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total live & Still births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5yrs 1947 - 1951 ...	17.3	11.1	0.80	36
1952 ...	15.6	10.8	Nil	26
Lancashire 1952 ...	14.3	12.2	0.80	30
England and Wales 1952 ...	15.3	11.3	0.72	27.6

Analysis of Causes of Death.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (all forms)	4	1	5
Malignant Diseases	6	11	17
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	8	7	15
Heart Diseases	29	31	60
Diseases of Circulatory System	5	4	9
Pneumonia	-	3	3
Bronchitis	11	6	17
	<hr/>		
c/f	65	64	129

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
b/f	65	64	129
Other diseases of Respiratory system	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
Congenital Malformations	-	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	9	18
Accidental causes (not motor accidents)	-	2	2
	<u>80</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>159</u>

Diseases of the heart were again the dominant cause of death in both males and females.

Deaths from malignant diseases were eight fewer than the previous year.

Bronchitis and pneumonia caused respectively 17 and 3 deaths.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 15 deaths. These deaths include all forms of "strokes".

There were two deaths resulting from accidents.

Infantile Mortality.

There were six deaths of infants under 1 year as compared with 5 in the previous year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 26 per 1,000 live births as compared with 22 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 27.6. The causes of death of the 6 infants are given below.

<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Age.</u>	<u>Cause of Death.</u>
Female	5 Days	Hydrocephalus. Spina bifida.
Male	23 Hours	Prematurity. Multiple Pregnancy and toxæmia of mother.
Male	5 Minutes	Difficult labour. Breech presentation.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death.</u>
Male	3 Hours	Prematurity.
Male	22 Hours	Prematurity.
Male	1 Month	Congenital heart disease, Bronchitis. Mongolism.

Tuberculosis.

The table below gives age and sex distribution of the new cases and deaths.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
2	1							
5				1				
10			1	1				
15	1							
20								
25	3	2						
35	1				2			
45	1				1			
55		1	1				1	
65		1		1		1		
75 up- wards.								
Totals	7	4	2	3	3	1	1	-

There were 4 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1952 and one death from a non-respiratory cause. In 3 of the respiratory cases and in the non-respiratory one the persons were not notified for inclusion in the Tuberculosis Register until after death. One of these cases had, however, been notified for inclusion on the Register in 1949 but had been taken off the same year as "diagnosis not confirmed".

The death rates per 1,000 of population from this disease are, respiratory 0.27 and non-respiratory 0.07. The comparative figures for England and Wales are 0.21 and 0.03.

There were 16 primary notifications (11 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory) during the year 1952.

Including those cases which were added after death to the Register for record purposes, there was a total of 14 persons removed during the year for the following reasons.

Recovered	7
Left district	1
Diagnosis not confirmed	1
Died	<u>5</u>
	<u>14</u>

In one other case there was a change of diagnosis from non-respiratory to the respiratory type.

The number of people on the Register at the end of the year under review is shown below.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female.
44	16	13	14
Totals 60		27	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates
for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.		
	Death Rate from Resp- iratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.
Leyland Average 5 yrs. 1947 - 1951 ...	0.22	0.04	0.26
1951 ...	0.21	0.07	0.27
1952 ...	0.27	0.07	0.34
Lancashire 1952	0.20	0.03	0.23
England and Wales 1952	0.21	0.03	0.24

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Services.

The Laboratories of Wigan Royal Infirmary and Preston Royal Infirmary were used to examine specimens for the diagnosis of cases of infectious diseases, and for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases.

The Laboratory of Preston Royal Infirmary was used for the bacteriological examination of milks, for tests for Tubercle Bacillus in milks, and for tests for ice cream.

Hospital Accommodation.

Infectious Diseases are normally admitted to the Joint Hospital at Heath Charnock and to Deepdale Isolation Hospital. The number of infectious cases admitted to hospitals in 1952 was 47.

General Disease. Five hospitals were available for patients in this district :-

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | Preston Royal Infirmary |) Administered by
the Preston and
Chorley Hospital
Management Committee. |
| (2) | Chorley Hospital | |
| (3) | Sharoe Green Municipal Hospital, Preston. | |
| (4) | Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley. | |
| (5) | St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston.
(For private patients). | |

Venereal Diseases. Clinics are held at the Chorley and District Hospital and the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

Services Provided by the County Council.

The following services are administered on behalf of Lancashire County Council by No. 4. Health Division. Medical Officer : Dr. J. Walker, 44, Victoria Road, Fulwood. Tel: Preston 7263.

Ambulance Facilities.

There are two ambulances and one sitting case car stationed at the Ambulance Station, Leyland. The work done by this station covers the area of the Urban District and surrounding districts.

Home Nursing Service.

There are two female district nurses in the area. Their duties include care of patients in their own homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

Midwifery Service.

There is one domiciliary midwife in Leyland who attends expectant mothers confined at home. The area of this nurse extends beyond the boundary of the Urban District.

Home Help Service.

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity, and tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

There is a weekly session held each Thursday afternoon at the School Clinic, 5/7, Somerset Road, Leyland, when a specialist employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee attends.

Child Welfare Centres.

There is a weekly child welfare session held at the Congregational Sunday School, Quin Street, Leyland, every Wednesday afternoon. A doctor and health visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are sold at the Centre.

School Medical Service.

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at 5/7, Somerset Road, for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provision for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care.

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Welfare Services.

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act.

The provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, however, were considered during the year and power was given to take action in appropriate cases.

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that,

in the case of a person to whom section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

	Scar. Fever.	Meas- les	Whoop. Cough.	Erysip- elas	Pneu- monia	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Polio myeli- tis.	Totals
Under 1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
1 - 2	4	61	5	-	-	-	1	71
3 - 4	22	90	13	-	1	-	-	126
5 - 9	54	124	4	-	-	-	-	182
10 - 14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
15 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
25 - 34	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
45 - 64	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
65 & over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total cases all ages	86	280	25	2	6	1	1	401
Total Deaths	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total cases rem- oved to Hospital	46	-	-	-	-	-	1	47

During the first quarter of the year an outbreak of scarlet fever occurred, mainly amongst children from three to nine years of age. There were no deaths.

It was necessary during this outbreak to seek hospital accommodation over a wide area. Surrounding districts had many cases of the disease also. Hospitals in Blackpool, Blackburn and Bolton were therefore used.

Measles notifications were higher than the previous year being 280 compared with 207. Whooping cough was less prevalent the total notifications being 37 fewer than the previous year.

One case of Poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Diphtheria was again absent from the District, the last notified case being in 1945.

The total notifications of 401 cases of infectious disease compares with 302 in 1951.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

Careful attention was paid throughout the year to the quality and safety of the milk retailed within the District. Much of this is sold from dairies which are either outside the area or exempt from local authority control at source, being sold from the farms at which it is produced.

By sampling, however, it is possible to detect any milk which is not up to standard and the information thus obtained being passed to the appropriate authority responsible, ensures that the local authority is doing all it can to provide for the safety of the public.

By far the greater proportion of milk consumed in the District is pasteurised and of 33 samples taken during course of delivery all were satisfactorily heat treated and therefore safe.

A small quantity of sterilised milk is now being sold in the District mainly from shops. This milk, which is supplied from dairies in Wigan and Blackburn, has to satisfy a "Turbidity Test", which is sufficient indication that the milk has in fact been brought to boiling point. Of 6 samples examined all were found to satisfy this turbidity test.

The results of the samples of raw milk, which includes Tuberculin Tested and Accredited, showed some improvement over last year on the Methylene Blue test. Of 35 samples examined, 32 satisfied the test, which indicates that a fairly good standard of production was being maintained and up to that required by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

On the other hand the Preston Laboratory, which examines the samples also carries out a B.Coli test which is no longer mentioned in the above Regulations. On this particular test 28 samples were satisfactory and in 7 B.Coli was shown to be present. These results, along with the Methylene Blue tests were, however, sent to the County Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for his information and action.

Thirty-five examinations were made for the presence of live tuberculosis in the raw milks and one was reported positive. The following action was taken.

Enquiries from the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries showed that so far as he was aware no animals had been taken from the herd since the sample was taken. Further enquiries confirmed this and in view of the fact that a

cow or cows in the herd were probably still giving tuberculous milk a notice was served under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, requiring all milk from the herd to be heat treated (pasteurised) before being sold for human consumption. The matter was then placed in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to trace the offending animal(s). The notice was served on the 10th November and by the end of the year the herd had not been certified as non-tuberculous. Information had, however, been received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer that after a clinical examination one cow from the herd had been slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 and the result of a bulk sample was being awaited.

The County Sampling Officer for the district, Mr. A. Kewley, assisted by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors, took 37 formal samples of milk in the District to be examined for adulteration and fat deficiency. Of these 36 were genuine. The result of the other sample and action taken is shown below.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
1 formal milk	Deficient of 6.6 per cent fat.	Vender notified.

Meat and other Foods.

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold and stored.

Approximately 15½ Cwts of meat and other foods were voluntarily surrendered to the Sanitary Inspectors as unfit for human consumption. In addition 18 pigs belonging to private owners were examined at their request. One head and one liver were found to be affected with tuberculosis and the advice of the Sanitary Inspector that these should not be used for human consumption was accepted.

The County Sampling Officer also took the following 49 samples of other foods for laboratory examination.

1	syrup	1	lemoncheese tarts
2	custard powder	1	borax
2	saccharin tablets	1	pork sausage
3	mustard compound	2	ice cream
4	treacle	2	liquid paraffin
3	mixed pickles	2	white pepper
3	fish canned	1	meringue mixture
1	chutney	1	cod liver oil
1	fish paste	2	ice lollies
1	pineapple bottled in syrup	2	camphorated oil

1 blackcurrant, canned	1 salt
1 pineapple, canned	1 tapioca
1 french mustard	1 arrowroot
1 Aspirin tablets	1 flour
1 sponge cake and sponge	1 oatmeal
pudding mixture	2 olive oil
unsweetened.	1 sponge cake and sponge
	pudding mixture, sweetened.

All the above samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine.

Ice Cream.

Twenty-four samples of ice cream were submitted to bacteriological tests and subsequently graded into the provisional grades for cleanliness.

The following table shows the results of these tests since their introduction in 1947 following the Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952.
Grade 1	3	11	9	8	17	15
" 2	12	4	7	10	4	5
" 3	8	5	6	6	6	4
" 4	11	4	1	5	1	-
Totals	34	24	23	29	28	24

Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory but Grades 3 and 4 usually indicate some fault in the method of production. Attention is drawn to the increased purity of this product since 1947 as shown by the above figures.

WATER SUPPLY

In presenting this portion of my report I should like to thank the Water Engineer, Mr. F. D. Howe, for providing statistics and other information.

The supply continues to be a mixture of Thirlmere water obtained from Manchester Corporation and that of our own boreholes at Clayton-le-Woods, in the average proportion of 18% borehole and 82% Thirlmere. The resultant mixture produces a water suitable for domestic and industrial use.

The following table shows details of the water consumption in gallons during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1952.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	184,266,000	79,802,000	264,068,000
Average Per Day	505,000	219,000	724,000
Average Per Head Per Day	35	15	50

Adequacy During times of peak draw, particularly in the Bent Lane area, low pressures still continue to be experienced with a resulting inadequate supply of water. The proposed new 18" trunk supply main from the Service reservoirs into the town should improve the supply to the Bent Lane district as well as providing for the continued and rapid expansion of the town.

Quality. The Council's consultant analysts, Messrs. Melling and Ardern of Manchester reported the following results from bacteriological samples taken during the year.

(a) Raw Water

Number of Bacteriological Examinations 2

Results Water of wholesome bacteriological quality.

(b) Water going into supply

Number of Bacteriological Examinations 6

Results Water of wholesome bacteriological quality.

The following is the result of a chemical analysis taken on the 30th December, 1952, of the water going in to the supply.

						<u>Parts Per 100,000</u>
Total solids in solution	...	...	...	...	...	5.6
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
Temporary hardness	...	...	...	...	...	1.2
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	...	...	.8
Combined chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.45
Toxic metals	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen (Free and Saline ammonia)						Nil
Albuminoid nitrogen (Albuminoid ammonia)					...	0.003
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites)			...	...	...	Nil
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates)	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C				...	...	0.072
pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.0

Mains Extensions.

In order to cater for Housing Estate Development, 1,300 yards of 3" and 650 yards of 4" new mains were laid.

Supplies to Houses.

There were 138 houses newly connected during the year, 120 of these being new houses and flats built for the Local Authority and 18 for private ownership.

At the end of the year the number of dwelling houses connected direct to the public mains were 4,654 serving an estimated population of 14,780. There are no houses in the district served by means of a standpipe.

General.

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency and the analyses show no contamination occurred during the year.

Remarks have previously been made as to the advisability of the installation of apparatus for the controlled chlorination of water from the boreholes as a precautionary measure.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No extensions of the sewers to the outlying districts were made during the year. There was, however, a considerable amount of work carried out to serve the new houses being built on the Broadfield Estate for the Local Authority and on the Wade Hall Estate for the Joint Development Committee.

The need for enlargement of the Sewage Disposal Works, in view of the large programme of building both in course of erection and contemplated, has been brought to the notice of the Local Authority. Whilst no definite plans have yet been formulated this question is receiving attention.

Closet Accommodation.

The following comparative table shows the position for dwelling houses.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1951	1952.
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	4299	4445
Waste Water	11	11	11	10	9	7
Pail	488	374	157	158	157	145
Privy	809	291	209	66	66	65

PRIVATE STREETS AND BACK PASSAGES.

The following streets, some of which were mentioned in the report for 1951, were finally completed in 1952.

Malden Street	Yewlands Avenue
Balshaw Crescent	Russell Avenue
Balshaw Road	Sandringham Avenue
Chatsworth Road	Wellfield Avenue
Crawford Avenue (Part)	Yewlands Drive.
Haig Avenue	Hill Road (Part)
	Valley Road (Part)

After negotiations between the original house builders and the frontagers the following work of making up was put in hand but not completed during the year.

Canberra Road	(Footpaths)
Clifton Avenue	(Road and footpaths)
Crawford Avenue	(Roads and footpaths east of Canberra Road).
Worcester Avenue	(Roads and footpaths)
Denford Avenue (Part)	(Roads and footpaths)

The Government limitation on capital expenditure is affecting works of this kind and consequently there has been a slowing up of the Local Authority's programme for the remainder of the streets requiring such attention. This is to be regretted and it is hoped that every endeavour will be made to obtain the necessary consents for work of this kind.

SCHOOLS.

The total number of schools in the District still remains at eight and is as follows :-

Balshaw's Grammar	Church Road.
County Primary	Earnshaw Bridge.
County Junior	Fox Lane.
Leyland Secondary Modern	Yewlands Drive.
Methodist	Turpin Green Lane.
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane.
St. James' C. of E.	Moss Side.
St. Mary's R.C.	School Lane.

Work on a new County Junior School on the Broadfield Estate proceeded throughout the year.

There is every indication that the local representatives on the Divisional Education Committee are fully alive to the need for still more schools if the rapid expansion of the District is to be fully catered for.

HOUSING.

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year.

	Prefabricated		Traditional Permanent Houses	Flats
	Temporary	Permanent		
By the L.A.	Nil	Nil	60	60
By other L.A.'s.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other bodies or persons	Nil	Nil	18	Nil

The table above refers only to houses actually completed. A considerable number of houses were in process of construction for the Council on the Broadfield Estate as well as for "Overspill" population on the Wade Hall Estate.

Details of repairs to dwelling houses initiated by the department will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

The number of dwelling houses known to be statutorily overcrowded was two.

No applications were made by private individuals for improvement grants under the Housing Act, 1949.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES.

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the local authority varies with the type of factory i.e, whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liason is therefore maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, within the district.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Non-mechanical	16	18	3	Nil
Mechanical	62	47	2	Nil
Building sites	2	5	1	Nil
Total	80	70	6	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness.	6	6	-	1	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conv.					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	4	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	Nil
Total	13	13	-	6	Nil

NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT.

It is proposed to record briefly each year progress on the new town development. The year 1952 saw the works of construction of new roads and sewers commence on the Wade Hall Estate. The first contract for houses was placed and preliminary work commenced in the latter part of the year. The first 198 houses are to be of the prefabricated "Unity" type and will house families from Preston and Wigan.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The acts, orders and regulations controlling many aspects of public health work are constantly changing and the following list, whilst not exhaustive, shows some of the relevant new legislation which came into operation during the year under review.

Transfer of Functions (Slaughter Houses and Knackers' Yards)
Order 1952.

Public Health Meat (Amendment) Regulations, 1952.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Amendment Regulations, 1952.

Adoption of Section 14, Lancashire County Council
(General Powers) Act, 1951.

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

The Leyland Urban District (Food) Order, 1952.
(Adoption of Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.
for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I
present this report on the activities of the year 1952.

Some of the facts and figures given in these annual reports are familiar to members of the Council but to other recipients the information may be new. Annual statistics do not always make entertaining reading at the time of compilation but their interest increases with the years, enabling useful comparisons to be made. Further, the assembling of such matters into one publication is of great use to the department.

The year has been one of steady progress with particular attention being paid to the problems of the pollution of water-courses from existing houses; the extension of the "individual container" system of kitchen waste collection; the maintenance of an expanding cleansing service and the closing or demolition of those individual houses which had long passed their useful life.

Comment on various aspects of the year's work will be reserved for the body of the report and along with the necessary statistics and under the appropriate headings some questions of future application will be discussed as well as those matters which can now be viewed only in retrospect.

As in previous years those duties which fall directly within the orbit of all Public Health Departments, and details of which have not already appeared in the Medical Officer's Report, are dealt with first. These are followed by those additional functions which are under my control, for example, the Public Cleansing Service and the operation of the Petroleum Regulations.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' VISITS.

The figures below tabulate those everyday visits some of which are to investigate complaints and others to make the routine visits of inspection necessary for ensuring a proper compliance with public health law and practice.

These visits initiate many improvements without the necessity to report to the Council for formal or statutory action. There is, therefore, a tendency for many to overlook that such work is going on throughout the year.

Inspections of Dwelling-houses	234
Verminous Premises	18
Infectious Disease	138
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	20
Food and Food Premises	244
Factories and Workshops	70
Milk Sampling	92
Ice Cream Premises	45
Licensed Premises	10
Smoke Observations	18
Caravans	15
Shops	371
Drain Inspections	259
Drain Testing	185
Rodent Control	129
Hawkers	10
Other visits	192
	<hr/>
	<u>2050</u>

HOUSING.

General.

Much has been said and written during the last few years on this subject. No attempt will be made to set down a complete picture of this problem as it affects the work of the Sanitary Inspector, as this would itself require a separate publication. One or two comments are, however, made.

The emphasis in these post war years has been on the completion of new houses, many of which have been built by local authorities for letting on a weekly rent, but it must not be forgotten that concurrent with this new building, repairs to existing privately owned property which is similarly let should also be carried out. New building is more spectacular and is of course essential but it has tended to overshadow all other housing matters and the problems of ensuring adequate repairs to older houses under the existing legislation are becoming increasingly difficult. The Housing Act, 1936, states that before a notice requiring repairs to a house is served the work must be capable of being carried out at a reasonable expense. If a house cannot be repaired at a reasonable expense then a demolition order must be made. In assessing the reasonableness of such repairs regard must be had to the value of the property after the works are completed. Owing to the operation of the Rent Restrictions Acts, however, the value of many houses is artificially depressed and their value, based on the rent yield is still at the 1939 level. With repairs costing three or four times their 1939 figure the amount of work which can be insisted on is accordingly reduced. Many of the houses in this category are not so dilapidated as to be suitable only for condemnation and recourse must be had to piecemeal repairs under the provisions of the Public Health Acts. Again, however, "reasonable cost" has to be taken into account if major works are required.

Some attempt was made in the Housing Act, 1949, to encourage owners by way of monetary grants to improve their houses as distinct from their repair. The response has not been encouraging for in Leyland up to the end of the year under review no applications had been made for any such assistance.

To conclude these remarks the general standard of housing in the district is good. This can be expected as 54% of the total number have been built since the year 1920. There are, however, one or two areas which will have to be dealt with in the not too distant future.

Repairs.

A total of 122 houses were inspected for ordinary housing defects, other than drainage, during the year. A summary of the recorded defects which were remedied is given below.

Defective eaves gutters	26
Defective roofs	21
Defective flashings to chimney stack	8
Defective floors	7
Rising dampness	3
Defective stairs	1
Broken sash cords to windows	17
Bulging and open-jointed walls	10
Penetrating dampness	6
Perished wallplaster	21
Defective water closets	18
Defective downspouts	16
Defective woodwork to window frames	8
Dilapidated pails to pail closets	12
Defective doors	4
Defective fireplaces and flues	10

In 61 houses the defects were remedied by informal action. It was, however, necessary to ask for statutory notices to be served in the case of 3 houses - 1 under the Public Health Act, 1936 and 2 under the Housing Act, 1936.

In the case of one house the owner appealed to the County Court against the notice. The principal grounds of the appeal were that he was not the person in control within the meaning of the definition given in the Housing Act. This defines that person as the one who receives the rack rent, which in turn means rent which is not less than two-thirds the full net annual value of the house. This appeal was probably inspired by a successful appeal on similar grounds which had recently been made at Croydon. The main argument appeared to be that owing to the Rent Restrictions Acts the owner was not receiving two-thirds the full net annual value of the house as assessed on a "free market" and therefore was not the person in control. The Judge had accepted this argument.

The Croydon Corporation appealed to the Court of Appeal who found for the Corporation. The result became known only a few days before the Court hearing of our own case. At the hearing to which the appellants did not appear their appeal against the notice was dismissed and the Council's costs were awarded against them.

Demolition : Closure.

A total of 5 houses were, after due consideration by the Council, found to be unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit. All owners were given an opportunity of appearing before them so that any offer for the carrying out of works or any other offer could be considered. The following are the houses concerned and the action which was taken.

<u>Action</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Date</u>
20, Bow Lane.	Undertaking accepted to use as store.	30th April, 1952.
22, Bow Lane.	- do -	30th April, 1952.
203, Slater Lane.	- do -	24th June, 1952.
92, School Lane	Demolition Order (not yet operative)	26th Nov. 1952.
29, Towngate	Not finally determined by the end of 1952.	

RODENT CONTROL.

As in previous years a full Rodent Control Service was operated in accordance with the methods laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The abolishing of the 5/- charge for treatments to private dwellings has proved to be, after a full year's working, a success.

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's working.

		Type of Property.				
		Local Authority	Dwell- ing House	Agric- ultural	All other (incl. Business Premises.)	Total.
Total number of properties.		12	4538	96	463	5109
Number of initial inspections		16	140	52	27	235
Number of Infested Properties	Rats	18	32	7	9	66
	Mice	-	53	-	5	58
Number of treatments by Local Authority		18	87	-	12	117

It was not necessary to serve any statutory notices in respect of the above during the year, all treatments being arranged by informal action.

The annual Test Baiting of the entire sewerage system of the District was carried out and two sections were found to contain rats. These sections were given a full treatment at six-monthly intervals, the poisons used being compounds of arsenic and phosphorus. A careful check is also made on all new lengths of sewers. These are quite extensive at the present time owing to the large building programme and are most likely to become infested during building operations. Local treatments are therefore carried out as and when necessary.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In the outlying parts of the district it was apparent that there was pollution and fouling of some ditches and watercourses. In many instances this was traced to the discharge of septic tank effluents from private houses. In some of the areas affected, however, a sewer had been laid since the houses were built and much consideration was given to the problems of converting these houses to the main drainage system.

It was decided that in order to encourage owners to convert to the sewer, a grant of £7. 10s. per house would be made towards the cost of the work. By the end of the year the conversion of 12 houses was proceeding.

The conversion of pail closets, where practicable, also received attention. In one instance a group of 9 houses was converted as a result of a scheme carried through entirely by the department owing to the many different owners involved. Specifications were prepared and tenders invited for this work with the balance of the cost after deduction of the Council's grant being recovered from the owners. A total of 12 pail closets were abolished during the year.

Two waste water closets or "tipplers" were also converted to the fresh water type.

The problem of the satisfactory treatment of sewage from isolated houses not served by main sewers is a difficult one in this area owing to the flat nature of the land with consequent absence of "fall". Further attention will have to be paid to this problem if houses are allowed to be built in the unsewered areas.

As in previous years priority was given to the freeing of choked drains and sewers serving existing premises.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Routine enquiries where appropriate were carried out into all cases of infectious disease notified. Where necessary admission to hospital was arranged. Disinfection was also carried out in the following houses where cases occurred,

Scarlet Fever	86
Tuberculosis	10
Poliomyelitis	1

In cases nursed at home suitable disinfectant was made available free of charge and advice given on isolation. The small 8oz tins of strong disinfectant for household use continued to be available on request.

SHOPS

As indicated in the last report much more attention was paid during the year to the relevant provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, not only in regard to those provisions which are the responsibility of this Authority but also those provisions of the Act delegated from the County Council.

A total of 371 inspections were made as against 36 the previous year. For carrying out this work the amount due to this Authority from the County Council was £23. 3. 9d.

FOOD.

The following are the details of food which was inspected, found unfit for human consumption and duly surrendered by the owners.

Ham	(Tinned)	275. lbs	(31 tins)
Meat	"	90. lbs	(37 tins)
Meat	(Fresh)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwts	
Bacon	"	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	
Ham	"	90 lbs	
Fish	(Tinned)	2 lbs	(4 tins)
Fish	(Fresh)	1 Stone.	
Fruit	(Tinned)	165 lbs	(155 tins)
Vegetables	"	7 lbs	
Evaporated Milk		23 tins	
Soup	(Tinned)	9 tins	
Pigs Feet		124 lbs.	
Dried Milk Powder		21 lbs.	

The provisions of Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, were adopted as from the 1st March, 1952. These required the registration of hawkers of all food and of their premises whereas under the old Private Act this requirement was restricted to hawkers of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables. A proviso exempted registration of those persons operating from an open shop.

The number of registered hawkers and their premises is given below.

Registered Hawkers	24
Registered Premises	6

The following milk licences (including supplementary) were issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Tuberculin Tested	9
Accredited	Nil
Pasteurised	10
Sterilised	11

There was no refusal to grant or revocation of a licence during the year.

The number of registered milk distributors in the district at the end of the year was as follows.

Own dairies in the district	3
Dairy farmers in the district	2
Dairies outside the district	12
Milk shops in the district	7

There were in addition to the above a total of 12 producer retailers operating in the district who are not required to be registered with the Local Authority. This number is not official but is based on observations and used for sampling purposes etc.

The following are the details of ice cream premises registered.

Manufacture and sale	4
Sale only	54

In order to preserve the registration requirements for ice cream consequent upon the adoption of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 had to be adopted.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

With a "direct" public health service such as this, as distinct from the "control" services, much day by day attention has to be given in order to maintain the service at its maximum efficiency. The question of costs are ever foremost commensurate with the maintenance of what can be regarded as a high standard of cleansing services within the District.

The table below is, I think, of interest, showing as it does the percentage net cost of the cleansing services in the year 1951/52 compared with 1938/39.

	1938/39	1950/51	1951/52
Population	12,680	14,630	14,780
Number of houses	4,092	4,522	4,657
Tonnage removed (estimated)	80 Tons/week	90 Tons/week	90 Tons/week
Net cost	£2,867	£5,819	£4,624
Amount of General Rate	13/-	18/9d	20/-
Rateable Value	£71,063	£89,757	£92,204
Sum represented by ld rate	£250	£355	£361
Net cost of services expressed as a per- centage of annual rate yield.	7.4%	7.3%	5.3%

The net cost shown excludes the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme but includes that of kitchen waste collection for the years 1950/51 and 1951/52.

The figure for 1951/52 was, however, exceptionally low owing to the high prices which were then being obtained for salvaged materials.

The services have been divided, for the purpose of this report, into four sections -

- (a) Storage of household refuse.
- (b) Collection of household refuse.
- (c) Disposal of household refuse.
- (d) Salvage of saleable materials.

Storage of Household Refuse.

The Municipal Owned Dustbin scheme continued in operation throughout the year. The British Standard Specification bin, the manufacture of which for household refuse had been prohibited owing to the shortage of zinc for galvanizing, was finally allowed to be sold for such purposes during the year.

By one of those anomalies which occur during times of shortage the substitute bin, which was an inferior article, actually cost more to buy. A summary of the cost of the scheme since its inception at the beginning of the financial year 1949/50, is given below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cost expressed in terms of 1d rate.</u>
1949/50	1.6 pence
1950/51	1.4 "
1951/52	1.7 "
1952/53	1.8 "

Collection.

The weekly collection of all household refuse throughout the district was maintained, apart from interruptions occasioned by holidays. At no time, however, were collections delayed for more than two weeks.

The vehicles employed on the work were :-

- 1 - 8/16 cubic yard rear loader Lewin Compressing Refuse Collector on a 5 ton Austin chassis (Nov.1947).
- 1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Fordson (January, 1949).
- 1 - 7 cubic yard side loader 2 Ton Morris Commercial (1942).
- 1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Dennis (April, 1952).

The greater majority of the houses continued to be served by the Lewin vehicle and the remainder by the Morris, which was replaced by the Dennis in April of this year. The Ford continued to be employed on collections from shops, business premises and for kitchen waste collection for animal feeding.

It became increasingly evident that the Morris Commercial had reached the end of its useful life as a refuse collection vehicle. The chassis was purchased in 1942 and provided with a locally built body. Repairs had been heavy of recent years and further expensive reconditioning was imminent. Spares were also difficult to obtain. It was, therefore, recommended that a new vehicle be purchased as soon as possible. The type of vehicle indicated from the nature of the duties performed, was the ordinary 10 cubic yard side loading model. Such vehicles can be divided into two distinct groups i.e., the standard commercial truck chassis fitted with special body or the low loader designed and built solely for refuse collection by firms who specialise in such work. After due consideration it was decided to purchase the latter type and the Dennis vehicle was delivered in April. The increased loading capacity made available was sufficient to absorb the greater work brought on by the increased building programme - at any rate for the year under review.

Disposal of Household Refuse.

During the year four tipping sites were used to dispose of the estimated weekly weight of 90 tons of household refuse. In addition the street sweepings and contents of the gully emptier were also disposed of.

Of the four sites in use one was situated to the east of the district in the grounds of the Brothers of Charity at Lisieux Hall, two to the west in Ulnes Walton on agricultural land and the other in Worden Park. In the latter case a depression in the vicinity of the football pitches was filled in and levelled. By the time of the Leyland Festival the area was grassed over and in Autumn of the year was being utilised as part of a football pitch. A start had also been made on covering the area which was to be a car park. Work on the park was confined to the colder months of the year.

The number and capacity of the available tipping sites which are within a reasonable distance are being progressively reduced. There is a great need for a long term site which would ease the burden of continuously searching for disposal areas.

Salvage.

The year brought many problems owing to the complete change which occurred in the demand for waste paper and textiles. At the beginning of the year the trade could absorb at high prices all that could be produced but a few months later prices had halved and even restrictive quotas were introduced in an attempt to prevent the complete collapse of the market.

The following tables of weights collected and income received are therefore considered very satisfactory in view of the circumstances prevailing.

Comparative Table.

Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold.

	1952				1951			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Paper	222	8	3	0	225	7	2	0
Kitchen Waste	357	19	1	0	367	14	2	0
Rags	5	16	0	0	6	1	0	0
Sacking	1	3	1	0	1	5	2	0
Carpets	3	0	1	0	2	15	3	0
Woollens		9	1	0		9	1	14
String		14	2	0		15	3	0
Bones			3	0		4	2	22
Brass			3	16		1	1	1
Lead	-	-	-	-		1	0	10
Copper		3	1	23		4	3	14
Pewter	-	-	-	-				11
Aluminium		3	2	16		2	0	0
Cast Iron	9	13	2	0	9	4	3	1
Tins	30	11	3	0	13	2	2	0
Miscellaneous	1	0	3	14				30
	633.	6.	0.	13.	627.	10.	3.	19.

Comparative Table - Value of Salvage Sold.

	1952			1951		
	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Paper	2412	2	6	3233	11	7
Kitchen Waste	1146	16	10	1066	14	0
Rags	115	11	0	176	10	6
Sacking	12	6	3	22	8	9
Carpets	14	1	3	37	9	0
Woollens	44	3	0	75	1	6
String	5	3	6	8	17	6
Bones		4	3	1	6	10
Brass	4	3	8	8	3	11
Lead	-	-	-	6	16	9
Copper	28	9	9	38	1	4
Pewter	-	-	-	2	15	0
Aluminium	15	6	9	14	18	0
Cast Iron	56	10	10	48	6	1
Tins	76	9	2	29	14	3
Miscellaneous	4	13	8	1	4	0
	3936.	2.	5.	4771.	19.	0.

Yield Table - Comparative Figures.

	Weight Per 1,000 Population Per Month	
	Waste Paper	Kitchen Waste
	Cwts	Cwts
1946	19.6	31.4
1947	19.2	30.2
1948	24.5	38.1
1949	30.9	38.5
1950	23.0	37.6
1951	25.6	41.8
1952	25.1	40.3

When making comparisons between one area and another the gross yield is not of much value owing to the differences in population.

A useful method, however, is to reduce the figures for kitchen waste and waste paper to the average weight collected for each 1,000 of population per month based on the year's working.

The yield table for the last seven years, based on these figures, have therefore been given on the previous page.

Waste Paper.

As shown in the previous table the value of the waste paper collected dropped from £3,234 to £2,412, although the weight remained practically the same. The following table shows the drastic reduction in prices which occurred during the year.

	Mixed Waste Per Ton			Newspapers Per Ton		
1952	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
1st January to 31st March	16.	0.	0.	22.	15.	0.
1st April to 4th May	13.	0.	0.	18.	0.	0.
5th May to 6th July	8.	10.	0.	14.	15.	0.
7th July to 31st December	7.	10.	0.	10.	0.	0.

In addition to the reduction in prices it was announced in May that a special committee sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Morrison, P.C., J.P., D.C., and comprising all interested parties had recommended that in order to ease the burden represented by the excess of waste paper over current requirements a voluntary reduction should be made in the amount sent to the paper mills. A quota was fixed for this Authority at 16 tons per month and the Council agreed to this course after considering all aspects of the matter. Arrangements were made to store a certain amount of paper in excess of this figure at Wright's Farm, Bent Lane, until the supply became more normal.

The value of the 5 years contract held by this Authority with The Thames Board Mills Ltd, became very apparent during this time as some local authorities found that they could not dispose of any weight at all and in many cases were forced to discontinue collection altogether.

The contract expired on the 31st December, 1952 and this was renewed for a further five years ending on the 31st December, 1957.

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that the waste paper market was showing some improvement.

Kitchen Waste.

The yield of kitchen waste continued on a high level particularly for a comparatively small urban district. Once again it will be noticed the yield was over 40 Cwts per 1,000 of population per month.

The individual container system which has been gradually brought into use over the last few years is undoubtedly the reason for these very satisfactory figures.

To visit practically every house, however, as against one or two communal bins in a street obviously costs more, although this is to a certain extent offset by the increased yield. The use of street orderly trucks has, however, resulted in considerable saving, particularly on vehicle times. The system in use here has interested the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and as a result considerable enquiries have been received from other local authorities for further details.

The price received continued to be, in my opinion, unsatisfactory. A price of £3 per ton prevailed until the 31st July, when an Amendment Order increased this to £3. 10. 0. per ton as from the 1st August. Considering this Authority is directed to collect this material and the concentration plant is 6 miles away at Preston, it does not seem logical to fix one overall price for the Country and ignore the distance the material has to be carried. A satisfactory provision covering transport charges should, in my opinion, be included in the kitchen waste legislation, particularly as I understand this is to be placed on a permanent footing in the near future.

Miscellaneous.

The income from textiles, metals etc, amounted to £377 or roughly equivalent to a penny rate. The prices for textiles fell steadily throughout the year but metals, both ferrous and non-ferrous, maintained their prices.

Comparative Table - Gross Income from Salvage.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£.	S.	D.
1940	253	1	2	0	429	0	0
1941	258	5	0	20	770	17	6
1942	699	12	2	20	2180	16	5
1943	762	14	2	0	2270	17	9
1944	600	2	2	0	1855	0	1
1945	508	4	2	3	1557	18	10
1946	454	11	2	13	1545	4	6
1947	434	16	3	0	1694	6	5
1948	553	15	2	16	2331	19	0
1949	616	15	3	23	2836	10	8
1950	548	13	1	24	2243	9	6
1951	628	10	0	19	4771	19	0
1952	633	6	0	13	3936	2	5
Total	6952.	10.	2,	11.	28,424.	2.	1.

The chart which is produced on Page 43 indicates clearly how the total weight of salvage of all kinds recovered each year has remained fairly constant but there have been wide fluctuations in the prices obtained.

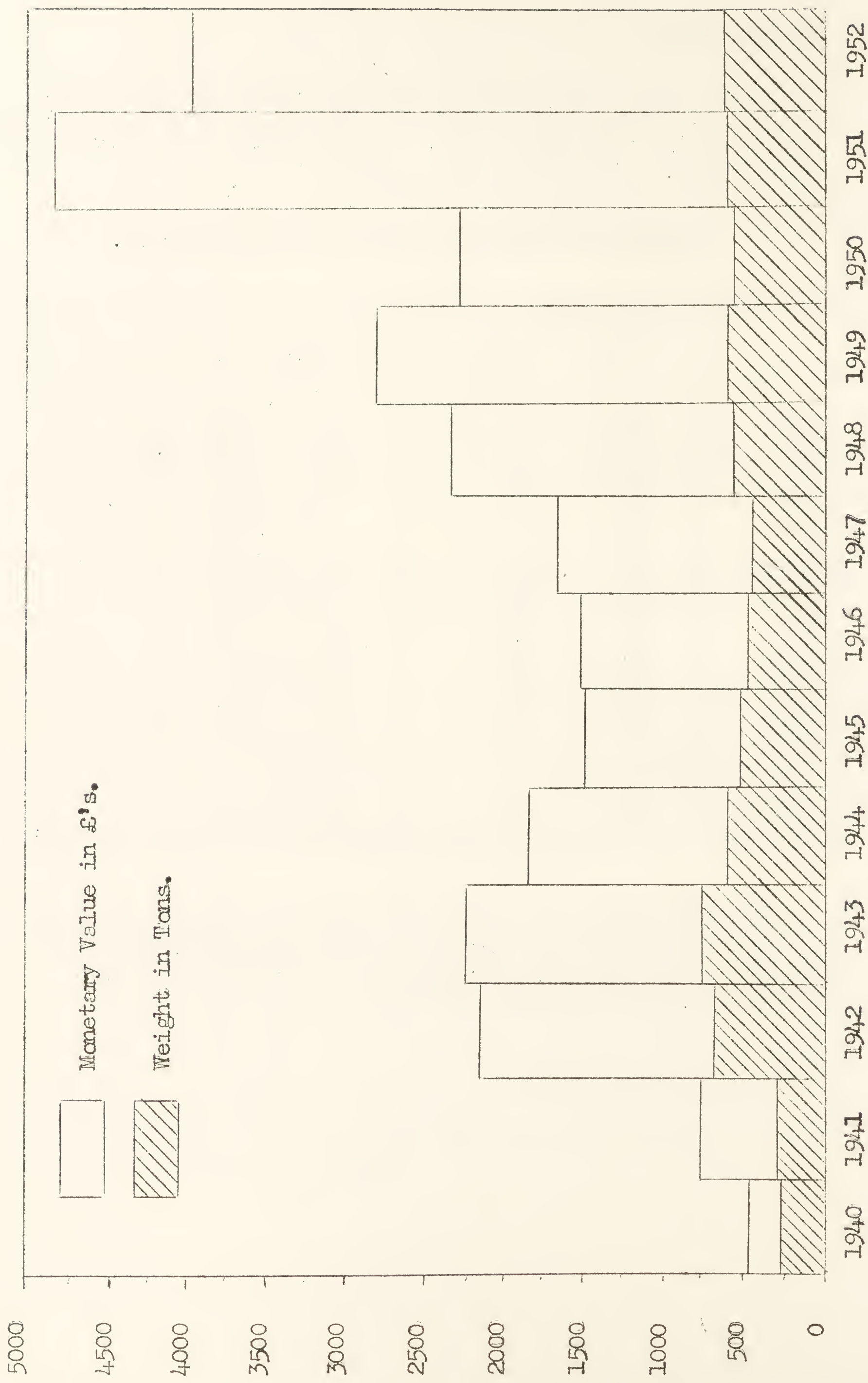


Chart showing variations in value compared with

LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

This service, which was started towards the end of 1951, has now operated for a full year. The R.S.P.C.A. approved methods are used and as previously arranged, materials are supplied by the Society.

The following are the details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction.	Dogs	Cats	Kittens
Owner	171	103	22
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil
R.S.P.C.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	171	103	22

The charges for both cats and dogs remained at 1/- per animal. As the apparatus is the property of the R.S.P.C.A. and in accordance with previous arrangements, one half of the receipts are forwarded to the Society.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The above Act, which came into force on the 1st April, 1952, provides that no person may keep a pet shop without first being licensed by the Council. The object of the Act, for which the R.S.P.C.A. had been campaigning for some time, was primarily to prevent cruelty to animals.

The local authority were given discretion in respect of the following conditions :-

- (a) Accommodation
- (b) Adequate food and drink
- (c) Sale of mammals before weaning
- (d) Control of infectious diseases
- (e) Fire regulations.

A suggested list of such conditions was prepared after consultation with the R.S.P.C.A. and other local authorities and these were accepted by the Council for application when necessary.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.

A total of 34 Licences for the storage of petroleum spirit and one for calcium carbide were issued during the year.

A suggested list of structural conditions applicable to new installations was prepared and accepted by the Council. These concerned the type of installation likely to be needed in the District, i.e, (a) the underground storage tanks and (b) the petroleum spirit store such as is found on building sites etc.

- - - - -

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion may I ~~express~~ my appreciation of the support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, in particular and the Council in general.

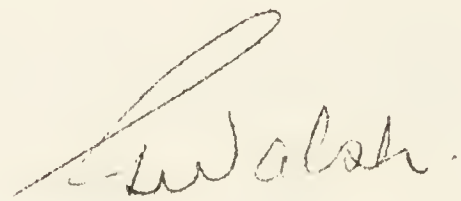
To all members of the staff and Dr. Walker in particular my thanks for their help and co-operation.

In this rapidly developing district it is often necessary to refer to the Officers of other departments who have always been ready to supply information when needed and my thanks are due to them also.

—oo0oo—

I am, Sir, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent.

